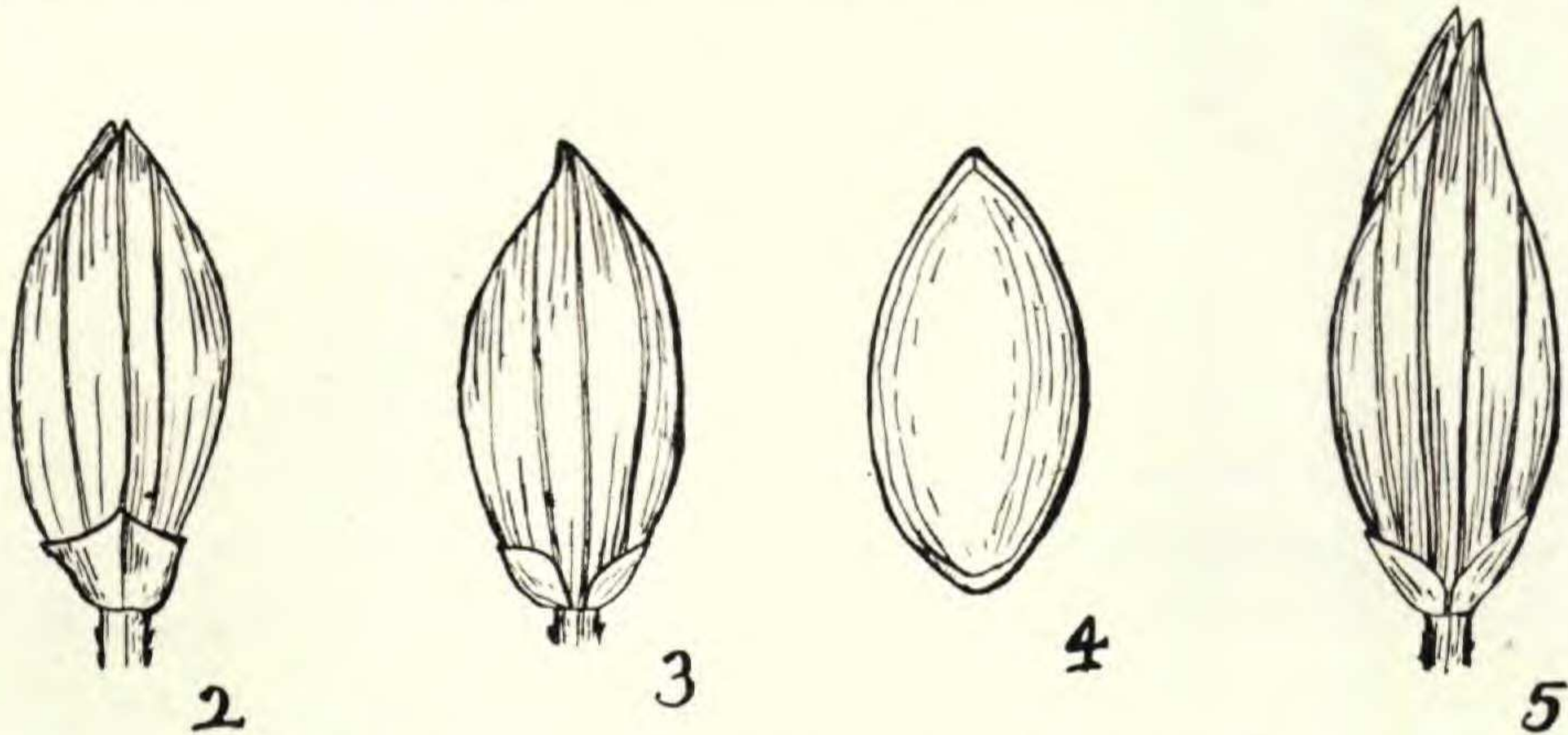


loosely ascending, glabrous or hispid: panicles solitary or many, short-exserted, broadly ovoid, 3–25 cm. long; branches at first ascending, later divergent, rarely reflexed: pulvini glabrous; spikelets long-pedicelled, ovoid, 1.8–2.2 mm. long, 0.8–1.1 mm. broad, blunt or somewhat pointed: first glume deltoid-orbicular, one-fifth to one-fourth the



Figs. 2–4. *P. dichot. v. puritanorum*. Spikelets $\times 15$.
Fig. 5. *P. dichot. typical*. Spikelet $\times 15$.

length of the spikelet; second glume and sterile lemma equal, 5–7-nerved, slightly exceeding the fruit, submembranaceous, usually withering and exposing the fruit at maturity.—Plymouth and Barnstable counties, Massachusetts. The following specimens are characteristic: MASSACHUSETTS: Plymouth, *Oakes* (in Gray Herb.); damp sandy beach, Boot Pond, Plymouth, Sept. 6, 1913, *Fernald et al.*; damp sandy beach, Great South Pond, Plymouth, Sept. 6, 1913, *Fernald*; gravelly and sandy beach, Little Sandy Pond, Plymouth, Aug. 7, 1918, *Fernald & Clark*; sandy shore, Bang's Pond, Harwich, Sept. 16, 1916, *Clark & Hunnewell*; dry sandy and gravelly beach, Half-way Pond, Barnstable, Sept. 13, 1919, *Fernald* (TYPE in Gray Herb.); sandy beach, Crooked Pond, Falmouth, Aug. 23, 1919, *Fernald & Long*; sandy beach, Long Pond, Falmouth, Oct. 4, 1919, *Fernald*.

Occasional specimens, with small pointed spikelets, which are clearly transitional forms, are found in eastern Massachusetts and at one or two stations in the Connecticut Valley.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS, L., forma **suborbiculata**, n. f. foliis suborbiculatis vel late ovatis vel late obovatis basi apiceque rotundatis plerumque 2.5–4 cm. latis.

Leaves suborbicular, broad-ovate or broad-obovate, rounded to base and apex, mostly 2.5–4 cm. broad.—MASSACHUSETTS: damp thicket and border of woods, Harwichport, Harwich, May 11, 1919,

Fernald, no. 18,921 (TYPE in Gray Herb.), July 18, 1919, *Fernald & Long*, no. 18,922.

A striking extreme of *Gaultheria procumbens* in its large rounded leaves. The form occupies an area of several square rods where it is uniform but at the upper margin of the area abruptly gives way to the ordinary form of the species with narrower more elliptic leaves narrowed to base and apex.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

MARSILEA QUADRIFOLA IN MAINE.—In September 1919 I found a quantity of *Marsilea quadrifolia* on the surface of the little pond in our public park in Skowhegan. This pond has been artificially shaped and enlarged, but is kept filled by natural springs. It has been planted with water-lilies, but no new planting has been done for three years. As I am a constant visitor to the Park and to the shore of the pond, this unusual little plant could not have escaped me if any of it had been there the year before. Yet when first observed it had already covered so much of the pond as to raise the question whether it would not choke out our water-lilies if not summarily dealt with. This spring, as the water is lowering, the *Marsilea* has already appeared on the surface in company with the lily pads.

Prof. M. L. Fernald informs me that he knows of only one previous record of *Marsilea* from Maine,—at Maranocook, where it was found in 1896¹—LOUISE H. COBURN, Skowhegan, Me.

LACTUCA HIRSUTA Muhl., forma **calvifolia**, n. f., foliis subtus glabris.

Leaves glabrous beneath.—MAINE: slightly open places in dry sandy pine woods, frequent, Norway, August 1, 1919, *Eames & Godfrey*, no. 9657 (TYPE in Gray Herb.). MASSACHUSETTS: Falmouth, July 13, 1911, *Williams*. CONNECTICUT: Waterbury, August 27, 1912, *Blewitt*, no. 1428; Canton, August 14, 1901, *Driggs*.

Typical *Lactuca hirsuta*, as the name implies, has the midrib of the leaves (particularly the lower ones) hirsute beneath. The plants here set off are strictly glabrous and the *Eames & Godfrey* plant has the leaves extremely thin and membranous.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

¹ H. Metcalf, RHODORA, iii. 237, (1901).